THE CAT'S WHISKER

BULLETIN OF THE CANADIAN VINTAGE WIRELESS ASSOCIATION

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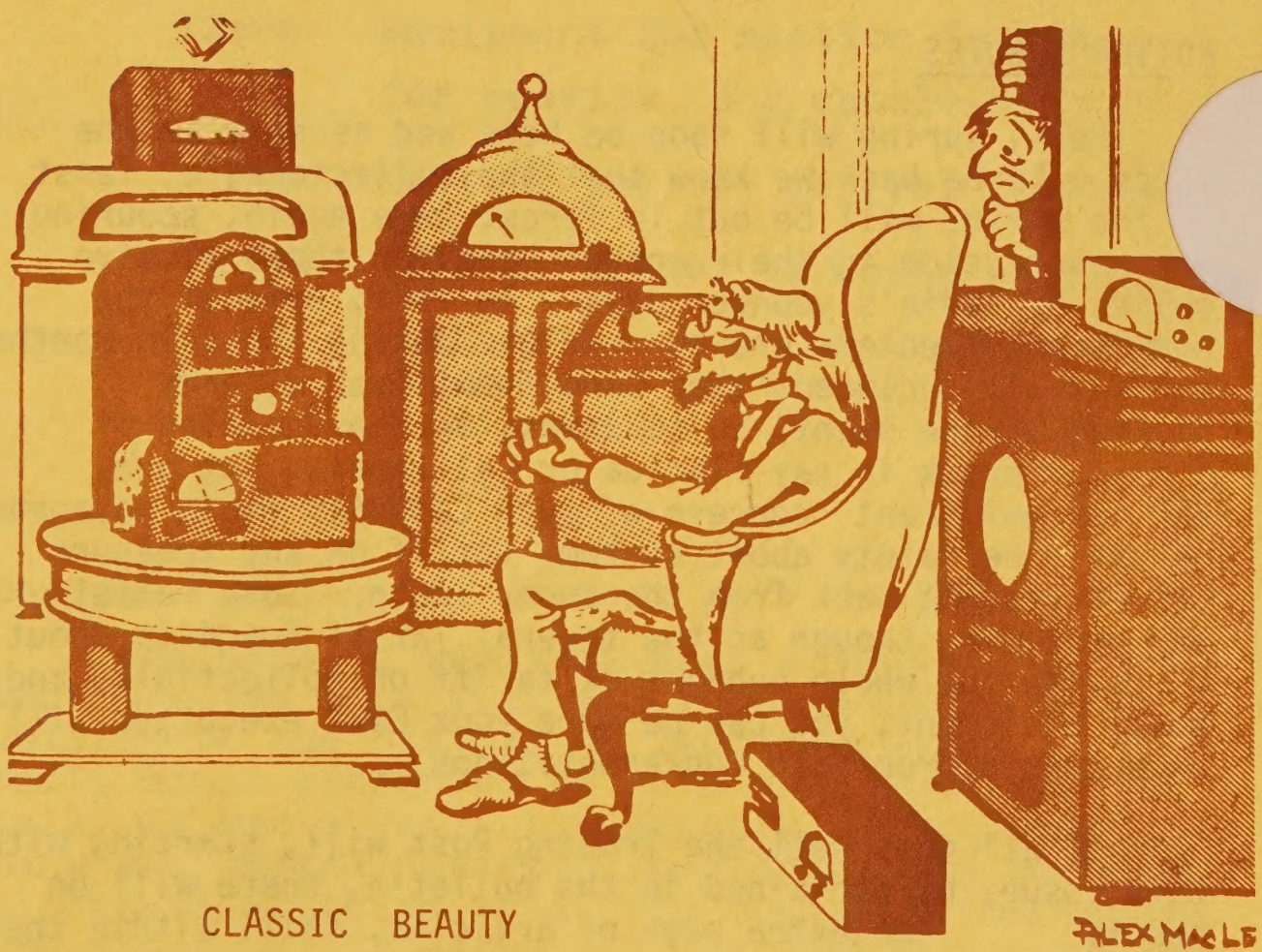
A.D. CHALLONER Editor



CLASSIC BEAUTY
in BRITAIN

(The Trading Post is now inside)

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The Cat's Whisker is published quaterly and distributed to members of the Canadian Vintage Wireless Association. The price of this publication is included in the annual dues of $5 payable to the Treasurer on 1 October.

EDITOR"S NOTES

Well, spring will soon be here and as sure as the birds will be back we know that the collectors, at least in the north, will be out in force, once again, scouring the countryside in their annual hunt for those elusive relics of radio's younger days. In fact, some of the northern collectors are so restless during the cold months, yours truly included, they find themselves already picking up the scent, so to speak, on the occasion of a winter break in say Florida or California. But one, not insignificant concern of such Canadian radio voyageurs is the uncertainty about customs tariff on any treasure troves brought back from the sunny south. Some relief may be coming though as the federal Tariff Board is about to review the whole subject of tariff on collectibles and hobby equipment; you can be sure your CVWA executive will be making appropriate representations.

If all goes well the Trading Post will, starting with this issue, be contained in the bulletin, there will be nearly an extra page of articles, still within the magic ounce weight limit, and the bulletin will be stapled; all of this should help reduce distribution labouras well as supply you with a better bulletin.

See you on the trail?

CVWA General Meeting

Speaker *Auction*

SATURDAY APRIL 22nd

110 RUMSEY RD. EAST YORK

PROGRAM

12:00 Equipment for auction is out for preview and cataloguing

1:00 Meeting begins; general business

1:30 Talk by Ernie De Coste on the National Museum of Science and Technology featuring its extensive radio collection, with slides

2:30 Auction

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General Meeting, 21 January 1977 report...

The meeting was very well attended and all were treated to a very enjoyable talk by Ernie Welling on the History of Recorded Sound. In fact, Ernie presented us with more than just a talk, it was a veritable sensory delight with many and varied cassette recordings and coloured slides in addition to a very engaging commentary. The theme of his easy-going, broadranging presentation was entertainment in the home tracing it from the early history of music, instruments and music boxes through the home phonograph, radio audio tape recorder, hifi, stereo and video

cassette. A very interesting effect was created when two recordings of the familiar refrain 'coming through the rye' were played side by side. Both were sung in the same register by similar voices, but separated by 75 years.... what a difference! In another set, an old tinny recording was played before and after computerized resonance elimination; a remarkable improvement and an unusual meeting of technologies from two eras.

Ernie concluded the talk with a show of several books on the subject, one in particular being: Roll Back The Years, History of Canadian Recorded Sound and Its Legacy (genesis to 1930); pp.444 including earlier Berliner recording, many photos and list of early recordings; hardcover. Its published by the National Library of Canada and available from Information Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0S9 for $12.75 to Canada and $15.30 to other countries. Also in Toronto at 221 Yonge St.

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(excerpt from Wireless Telegraph Construction for Amateurs by Alfred Powell Morgan, 1913)

Receiving Apparatus.

THE VARIOMETER.

A variometer is a tuning device in which two coils of wire are placed in series and connected so that the turns

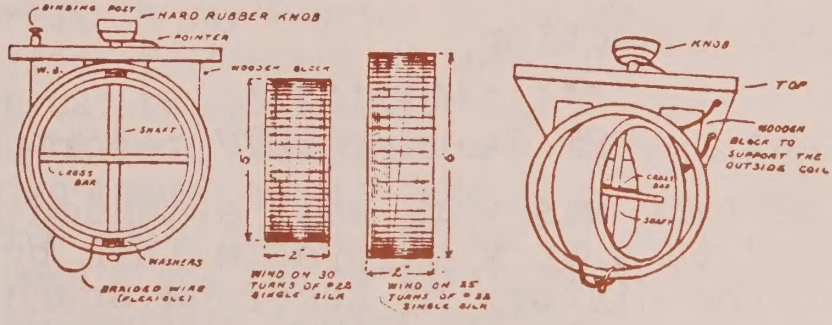


Fig. 161. Variometer.

can be made to oppose one another. One coil is movable and by turning it the currents flowing through the adjacent coils oppose each other and decrease the self-induction of the whole and consequently the period of the circuit.

The accompanying illustration shows the constructive details of an efficient form of variometer.

The coils are wound around two cardboard cylinders. One cylinder is 6 inches in diameter and the other 5 inches. Both are 2 inches long. The large cylinder is wound with twenty-five turns of No. 22 B. S. gauge single silk covered wire wound in two sections so as to leave a space $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide in the center. The small cylinder is wound in the same manner with the same size of wire but contains thirty turns so as to make the length of wire in each of the coils practically equal.

The space in the center of each of the coils allows a supporting rod to pass through without interfering with the wire. The shaft is a piece of $\frac{5}{16}$ *brass* rod about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The upper end is provided with a knob and a pointer. The large coil is mounted on the under side of a wooden cover made to fit a containing case of the proper size to receive the variometer and of a style similar to that ordinarily used to enclose a variable condenser.

The shaft passes through the larger coil, at two points diametrically opposite, but should not fit tightly. It also passes through the smaller coil but is fastened to the latter by means of a cross bar so that when the knob is turned the coil will revolve also. The coils are connected by means of a piece of braided wire or flexible conductor, long enough so as not to interfere with the movement of the inner coil.

The outside terminals of the coils terminate in binding posts mounted on the top of the case. When making a variometer be careful not to employ any iron or steel in its construction, not even iron screws.

The variometer is placed in the receiving circuit by connecting it in series with the aerial before it reaches the tuning coil or loose coupler.

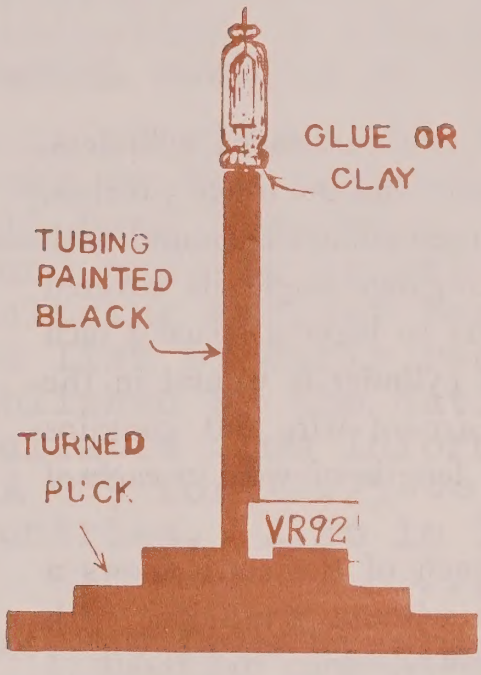
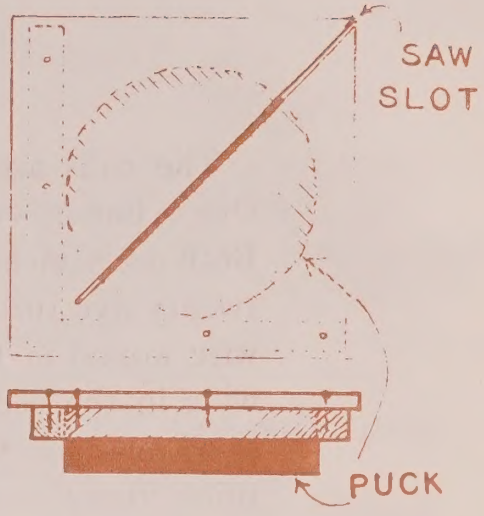


FIG.1.



CENTER FINDER

FIG.2.

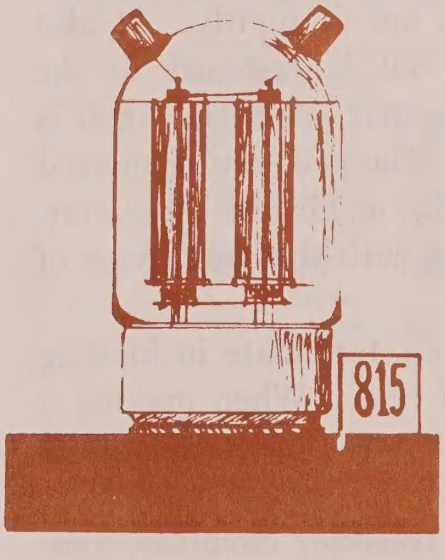
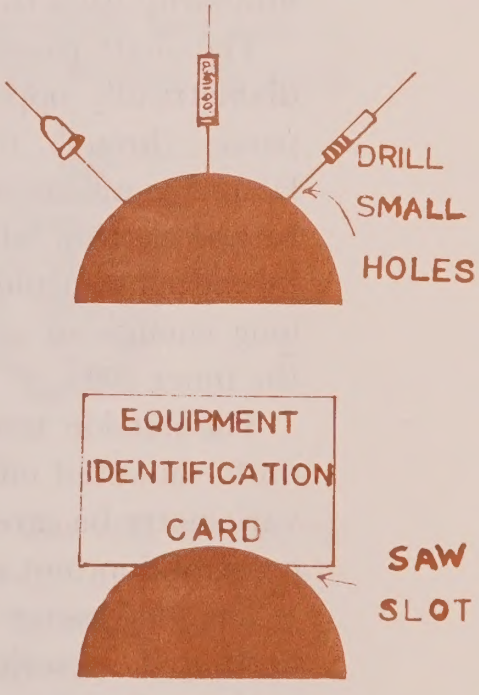


FIG.3.



HALF-PUCK MOUNTS

FIG.4.

A METHOD OF TUBE DISPLAY

K.D.Baker-VE2XL

Recently a special need arose,the problem was to find a simple,economical way to mount a number of radio tubes in a secure and safe way.The requirement was to permit mobility for position placement while providing enough base mass to permit vertical stability if accidently knocked or bumped.The material would have to be readily available,easily worked and cheap.Wood seemed to be a logical choice but was rejected because it did not seem to be easily found in the form or mass required.An ideal material in the proper form, filling almost all the requirements,was found in the large rubber stoppers used as flask and container stoppers in chemical plants and laboratories.These are made from special rubber and are relatively expensive.The best solution was found to be a hockey puck. It comes in a number of sizes,has the desired mass and is easily worked with available hand tools.For special shapes or forms a puck can be turned on a wood lathe or metal working lathe.(Fig.1) The price can usually be negot--iated if purchased in quantity.During special sales thay appear with reasonable prices.The best situation would be if one knows of a source through the hockey business who has an access to this particular commodity.

In the original plan it was the intention to mount the tubes in their appropriate socket with wood screws.It became difficult to locate sufficient sockets of the variety required, plus the hardware to mount the sockets on the pucks. It was found that drilling the puck with the correct sized holes,that the puck would serve as the socket. A drill press for this function is desireable but not really necessary, a hand drill or a hand held 1/4" electric drill will work fine.The first step is to locate and mark the puck at the center. if a center finder attachment for a hand square is not available a substitute can be fabricated easily from folded sheet metal or wood scraps.(Fig.2)

Place the center finder on the puck and draw a line with a soft lead pencil or a coloured marking pen with a fine tip,rotate the puck 90 degrees and make another mark, the intersection of the two lines is the cent--er. pushing a sharp metal point into this cross mark will make the center more visible and serve as a starting point to drill.

There are two simple methods for marking the location of the tube pins on the puck. The first way is to press the tube pins onto a sheet of thin wood or metal through a sheet of carbon paper. Drill the marks with the correct size of drill. Mount a self-tapping screw at the center of the material on which to screw the center of the puck. This will hold the puck while using the guide as a template for drilling. The second method to mark the pin locations directly on the puck is to chalk the tube pins or use the white chalk form of carbon paper used by stenos for typing corrections. Press the tube pins gently onto the surface of the puck and the marks produced will provide a drilling guide. For loctal,octal and tubes with base exhaust tips exposed it is first necessary to drill an accomodating hole before attempting to mark the surface of the puck.Select the drill size which will permit a gentle press fit. At room temperature the puck has a bit of flexibility so it will accomodate small misalignments and permit the tube pins to be grasped firmly. It is adviseable to use only gentle pressure in inserting the tube pins in the holes,the tube pins do not have to seat right to the bottom.If the puck is gripping the pins adequately,as little as a quarter inch insertion will be sufficient to hold the tube firmly in place.

A neat way to label the puck holder is to slot the surface with a fine saw and insert a card on which the information is typed or lettered with pressure type lettering.(Fig.3)

Sawing a puck in half provides another con--figuration.(Fig.4)

For larger type tubes consider a puck per pin.

This mounting method is not only for tubes.

Catering to the Radio Experimenter.

by Maurice Chaplin

The early radio equipment although simple in its nature often showed that a high standard of mechanical skill had been used in its construction. Much of the apparatus was hand-made in basement, attic or other home workshop. Indeed, many of the larger commercial enterprises can trace their origins to such a background. The home mechanic's quest for knowledge of this new field was catered for by articles in the hobby magazines and, later, by specialist publications.

When, and in what journal did the first full constructional article appear?

If we accept 1896 - the date of Marconi's original patent application - as being the start of the first commercial wireless system, how long after, would it be, before plans were published for duplicating Marconi's results? In an endeavour to answer this question let's see what publications of a technical nature - other than the papers of the learned societies - were available to the general public.

According to its masthead, Popular Science Monthly commenced publication in 1872 from offices in New York. They would report on Marconi's demonstrations and probably give some details of the equipment used. Scientific American is another possibility. The issue for September 4, 1897 has an article on "Experiments with the Marconi Telegraph Receiving Apparatus" but is probably not of a constructional nature. Perhaps a CVWA member with access to back-issues of these magazines might check back to see if either should be credited for the first "home-brew" article.

In January 1898 a new magazine appeared. Published in England and edited by Percival Marshall this was 'The Model Engineer and Amateur Electrician', a magazine familiar to many CVWA members and still being published as The Model Engineer. The first issue contained an article on 'The New Wireless Telegraphy' by Leslie Miller. The article gives constructional details of both transmitter and receiver that can be assembled by the reader "... if they are not frightened by Mr. Marconi's patent claims, valid or otherwise ...".

The article suggests that an electric bell or an electric gas-lighter (I did not know that the latter was available then - was it a simple spark-coil?) could be used as the transmitter. However, for best results, it is recommended that an induction - coil and spark-gap be used "... as the violent but highly damped oscillation produced will make it unnecessary to use accurate, or indeed any, form of tuning...". Details for making the spark -gap are given using two four-inch diameter balls in a cardboard tube with the $\frac{1}{4}$ inch space between them being filled with vaseline and then sealed in paraffin-wax.

The drawing reproduced from the article shows the receiver. (The broken line around the coherer indicates a temporary connection made prior to receiving to test the galvanometer and battery). Instructions for making various types of coherer are given and the whole outfit when completed will enable the constructor to signal over large distances if an antenna wire is used.

Bill Choat loaned me his copy of Vol.1. No.1. of the Model Engineer for this article. Interested readers can obtain reproductions from M.E.Specialist Publications. 216 Coventry Rd., Hinckley, LC10-0N6, Leicestershire, England. at $2.50 a copy. (Complete bound volumes are available from the same source).

This then is my nomination for "First". What's yours?

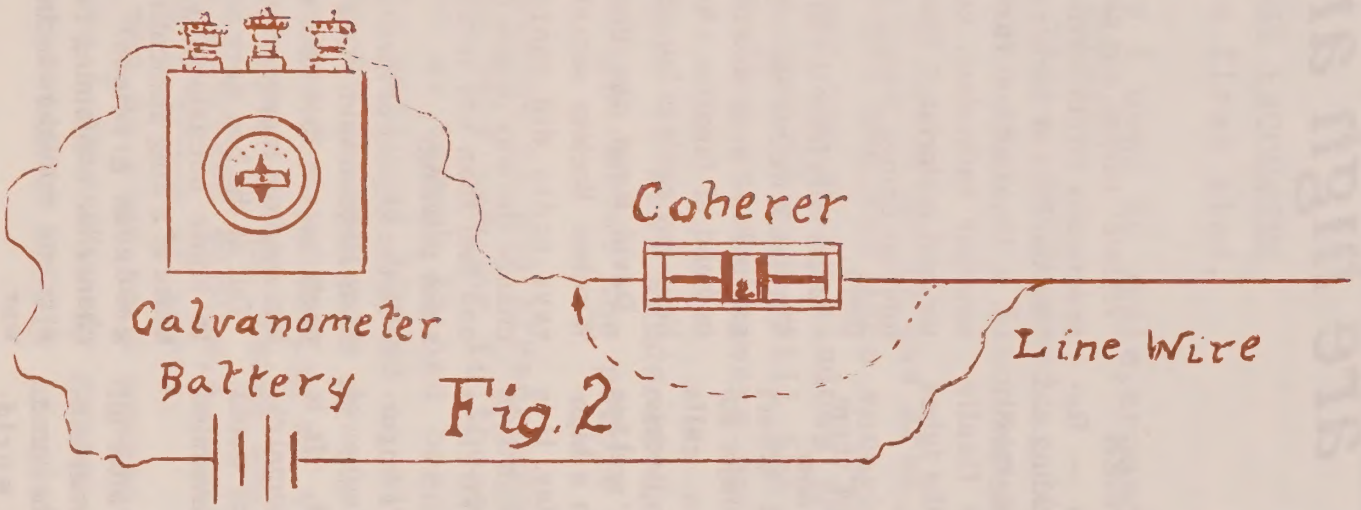


Fig. 2

(An article from The Chronicle-Herald and The Mail-Star for 16 Dec. 1977, submitted by Aaron Solomon, VE1OC)

Old 1930s radios are high art now

By GREGORY JENSEN

LONDON (UPI) — Remember those crackling old 1930s radios playing mostly static, which you finally threw away when the tubes burned out?

A pity you junked them. They're art objects now.

The Victoria and Albert Museum, Britain's major applied arts museum, calls them "Classic Radio Receivers — 1920s to 1950s" and has put 130 of them into a high-class museum display. It is called, using the British term for radio, "The Wireless Show."

Considering radio's importance, said Carole Hogben of the museum's staff, "It is surprising that no special exhibition of this scope would appear to have been mounted before."

Maybe so. Radio, after all was the first mass entertainment — free and in the home. It speeded the world-shrinking process which now makes the whole globe a village.

This nostalgic study of "classic" radios, she said, is practically virgin territory.

So the field of early radios is a "paradise for the amateur enthusiast, collector and historian." This exhibition comes mostly from them.

Especially from the British Vintage Wireless Society, organized last year as a tuned-in band of fanatics who believe any radio is loveable.

David Read, the Vintage Wireless Society secretary, says radio did more to change the way people think and feel than any invention since printing.

In the heyday of these sets, Miss Hogben said, "One suspects people took the wireless medium more seriously.

Out of the box were bound to come occasionally the tones of a king abdicating — goodness gracious! — a chancellor explaining taxes, a prime minister declaring war.

"People liked to get such signals from a box with a certain solidarity, its speaker the size of an adult human head and its overall width of adult human shoulders. Otherwise it might not sound quite true."

One radio on show is a 1923 crystal set built into a ceramic figure of a dumpy little man in a top hat — the tuning coil is wound around his topper. Some early sets are as complex as space-flight control panels. On top of one display case is a forest of speaker horns and elaborate antennas.

But the show is primarily concerned with radios as pieces of furniture rather than engineering. Pride of place goes to the Erko AD65, a simple round radio from 1934 whose clean-lined plastic case, Miss Hogben says, is often called "the most stunningly original cabinet concept of all time."

Even this show's 130 exhibits, of course, hardly scratch the surface.

"There is little doubt that millions of old actual sets survive in attics — each too difficult to repair, too sentimental a wrench to throw away, too doubtful a mover for jumble (rummage) sales to accept," Miss Hogben said.

GOLDDUST

By SID.PRIOR

CLOSE ENCOUNTER
of the first kind.

Several years ago I used to cycle,around the side roads of north east Toronto.

At this point in time,I remembered an old farm house,back of the beaten path,so, I wondered,is it still there.

Late last Summer I drove up to the area,where I remembered the old house was,and sure enough,there it was,weather beaten over the years,windows broken by the kids,inside was a shamble,but still the old farm house was proudly standing,as those were the days they built houses to last.

For something better to do,I wandered around upstair and downstairs,and thought about the people who lived here many years ago.

Upstairs my eye caught an odd arrangement of the metal ceiling,that was very popular in those days.

The ceiling looked as though it had been cut out for a trap door,to the attic,so Ifound an old dillapidat ladder,that allowed me to investigate my curiosity,and sure enough it was a trap door,allowing me to venture into an attic,that may give up who knows what?.

From the light of a broken window,I,could see some old cartons,boxes,also a trunk of sorts.

Now my curiosity was on edge,so I started to probe.

In the first carton I found to my great surprise a Model 9 A.K.Board,along with a supply of new 201 A tubes approx. 20 or so.

By now I was on edge,to see what other goodies was in store for me.

Over in the corner was the old trunk,that looked inviting,so prying it open,there were several boxes,in one was 15 brand new,in cartons,Peanut tubes,in another several W.D.11s also new in cartons.

Probing further under an old tarpaulin,was a Westinghouse Radiola IIIA.with an original speaker, a Crosley Pup,and a Grebe Syncrophase,along with these,were odds and ends such as ,a couple of Crystal sets,phones,various coils,dials,etc,etc.

To satisfy my curiosity,I took one last look to be sure I had not missed a thing,and in an old crate, cobweb covered,dusty and hardly worth the trouble to look inside,but nosey me I did,my heart gave a jump, there was an Edison Cylinder Phonograph with a most beautiful Horn you ever did see.

Prior you must have a very good life to come across a find like this,but then people win a million in a pool so why not.

I got everything down with great care,and to quiet my nerves,I sat down,in the sunlight,on the front stoop, to contemplate my find,and apparentely dozed off,only to rudely awakened by my alarm clock,in my own bed at home,thinking to myself what happened?

Then there was another dream I had about a beautiful blond,but that is another story,and is restricted.

PLEASANT DREAMS FELLOWS.

The GOLD DUST KID.

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FROM CRYSTAL SETS TO QUAD SOUND

Danforth Radio

Charlie Catalano found this old article from a 1973 issue of Homegood Retailing on the occasion of the 50th year of Danforth Radio a virtual Toronto institution. Here is the story of the store founded by the Gibson family.

It all started when Harold Gibson began assembling crystal sets in his bedroom at home. He put an ad in the classified section of the newspaper and people started coming around. "If they heard anything through the earphones, the crystal sets were sold," reminisces Wilf Gibson, now merchandise controller.

Business began going so well that Harold decided he needed more room. So, in 1923 he rented a half-store on the south side of Danforth Avenue (the other half of the site was a drug store) and Danforth Radio was born. With the help of his brother, Wilf, the growth story of the successful chain began to unfold.

"It's been a family business right from the start," Wilf comments. Brother Arthur (now president) and Fred Warburton (now merchandising manager) joined Harold in the beginning to help out after school.

Assembled Own Sets

"In the half-store, we carried parts for people to build their own sets. We used to sit as the back and drill holes in the bakelite panel for the knobs. The 'buzz' wire then had no insulation, so we sold what was called 'strings of spaghetti' that customers put on themselves. A big part of the business then was charging the large storage batteries the sets used. We'd pick up and deliver for 75 cents.

Eventually, Danforth Radio began building its own radios. "We bought a bunch of old chassis, put them on a board with a plywood front and suddenly, there was the King radio. The first Danforth Radio advertising promotion was for those radios."

In 1928, the Gibson business grew into a chain with the opening of the first branch store. "Around then, business was changed by a major innovation — Rogers brought out the first battery-less radio and full-size console-radios became a big seller."

Danforth Radio was incorporated in 1929 with the founder, Harold, as president. The father of the clan, Henry, then joined the firm following a move into the music store business at a time when "Ramona" and "Girl of My Dreams" were big numbers. Wilf recalls returning to the store on the street car from Victors with arms full of 78's "that were bought as fast as the customers could grab them."

At the onslaught of the depression in 1929, Wilf recalls, "There was more stock coming in than was going out."

It was "straight radio business" during the depression, Wilf adds. "Each one needed an aerial so we did quite a business installing them. We'd attach a two-by-four to the back fence and run a wire to the edge of the house. One day we got back to the store and a customer phoned to ask when

we were coming. It turned out that we'd put the aerial on the wrong house."

In 1936, following Harold's death at the age of 32, Arthur became president, father Henry became secretary-treasurer, and another brother, Tom, who had joined the company by then, became vice-president.

The '30s brought many changes, including a third outlet in downtown Toronto, opened in 1935. It was also at this time that the radio chain started selling appliances. As Wilf remembered, "The market was just opening for refrigerators before the war. We were trying to convince customers that it was cheaper to buy a fridge than ice for the ice box. The purchase price of a refrigerator on our payment plan was 19 cents a day."

When the war came, all refrigerators and radios disappeared. "Then, a radio that worked was gold," Wilf says. "During that period the stores sold lamps, glasses, ashtrays, records and coloured toothpicks." When the stores ceased to be profitable, the Gibson family "went into war work." A machine shop was set up in the Woodbine-Danforth store basement, and we produced base plugs for battleships and mirrors for distress signalling in survival kits."

After the war, the machine shop made walkie-talkies and electric motors. When things got back to normal, it went back to selling radios, record players, electric refrigerators and appliances.

A fourth store was added, which claims the distinction of selling the first TV set in Toronto. "It was a Stewart-Warner set, and was sold to a tavern on Spadina," Wilf recalls.

In the '50s, TV and TV antennas became big business.

When combination radio and record players in cabinets became available they were added to the merchandise range, along with furniture.

When price setting by manufacturers was discontinued, Danforth Radio claims to be the first in the city to advertise discount prices. "Our competition was pretty upset. That weekend head office staff headed for the cottage," says Wilf.

In the '60s, stereo, TV "and the whole range of home entertainment products became very big. We gave more and more space to furniture and broadened our product base."

For this time, Danforth Radio expanded into plazas and shopping centres. Until then, all locations had been free-standing. Price and volume became the factors in high traffic areas, Wilf says. Recently Danforth Radio began to expand outlof-town.

There have been many changes through the years but one thing has been consistent — the firm always placed great emphasis on repeat business, customer service and the best price, according to Wilf.

QRK

For this issue I would like to review a book which is an autobiography of a well known amateur radio operator. Antenna enthusiasts, especially, will have heard of this gentleman. His call is W8JK and his name is John D. Kraus. Remember the W8JK beam?

The name of the book is Big Ear , by J.D. Kraus, pub. by Cygnus Quasar Books, Powell, Ohio, 1976, 228 pp, $3.25 (paperback).

"Big Ear" is the name of the great Ohio radio telescope which Dr. Kraus was instrumental in building. A project as large as a radio telescope is almost a lifelong undertaking and therefore naturally much of the story hinges around this mammoth project, but the story is in fact his autobiography.

Like many young radio enthusisasts he and a buddy started out with two empty soup cans and a long piece of string strung across the street high enough so that it would not interfere with traffic (automobiles?).

Later he graduated to a 210 tube, after obtaining his licence. The 48 mason jars that needed repeated topping up with rain water - what a power supply! A long time ambition of his was to "work" Australia. He was successful by making his attempts around 4 AM much like would today to work that part of the world.

Although he is an academic by profession he is a "ham" at heart. He tells of his first experiments on the helical antenna which he invented and is now used on many space projects. His experiment when something like this. In order not to be ridiculed by a colleague who was sure the idea would not work, he set off to do the early experiments in his basement among the hanging diapers belonging to their first infant child. He proved to himself the idea worked, and if it did not his colleague was not to be any the wiser.

Incidents like this, perhaps, show us the ingredients necessary for the one-man scientist. I am sure he is enough of a theorist to know what experiments are worth doing but, after reading the book, I know he is enough of a craftsman to be able to do them as well.

John Kraus may be better known for some of his books such as Elements of Electromagnetics, Antennas , etc., which are specialist tests but Big Ear is downright enjoyable fireside reading. I hope you get a chance to enjoy reading it too.

Bert de Kat.

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THE TRADING POST

a) Trading post ads are free to CVWA members; CVWA is not responsible for any transaction.
b) When writing please give full address incl. Postal Code or Zip.
c) Please write ads on separate sheet; keep ada short.
d) Ads must be for personal use only.
e) Please mail ads early; closing dates are 15th of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.
f) Please send all ads to:

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c/o Sid Prior
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Toronto, Ontario
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WANTED: Tuning dial for Can. Marconi Mod. 89 5-tube super,'38-39 & all adv. Material
Darcy Brownrigg, Chelse,Quebec, JOX 1NO

Meeting Notice: Niagara Frontier Wireless Ass'n Antique radio meet, fleamarket, incl.

talks on Old TV and Quack Med. Devices,12-5PM April 15, 1978. Old Amhurst Colony Museum Park 500 Smth Rd. E. Amhurst NY or call 4611959 Al Marcovitch.

WANTED:
Mercury Super IO
Loop Aerial,Paper cone Spkr.
Radio News Mage,Zenith 3 R,
and a Breadboard.
FOR SALE:
Battery Radios,Cathedrals,
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WANTED:
Have you any Radio books,
Paper articles,Brochures on
Radio ?
Send lists and prices to:
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U.S.A. 26764
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WANTED:
I Steinite Interference
Eliminator.
I Steinite Aerialiminator.
JOHN DUMMER
STAR CITY SASKATCHEWAN CAN.
SOEIPO
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WANTED:
Tubes viz. 78,6B5G,6H6G,
6K8G,6Q7G,& a 6U7G.
Have in Exchange: 27(2)
35's 224's(2) and a I24.
PAT CARROLL
P.O.BOX 5220
ST.JOHNS NEWFOUNDLAND CAN.
AIC 5WI
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

WANTED:
Cabinet for an A.K.Model 32
Panel size 5¼ by 22½ in.
Same style only longer as a
#20 Compact.
Finish not important.
ERLA fixed crystal detector
or just the metal cover.
FREED EISHMAN Audio Trans
former #376. Condition of
winding not important.
Small wood cabinet with hin
lid,and side slots for pane
size roughly 8 to IO in.by
6in. high. WHAT HAVE YOU ?
PETER DENMAN
R.R.4 ARTHUR ONT.NOG IA0
Phone 519 848 2711
##############################

FOR SALE: EVERYTHING:
Good used vintage tubes,
(sorry no WDIIs.)Radios,
chassis,test equipment,rad
books,&parts.All SASE will
be answered.You name it Ro
may have it.
WANTED:
Black bakelight feed thrus
3/8s or 5/8s outside Dia.
with knurled rd.head.
Dial strip and dial lamp
hood for Radiola I8.
Tone control bolt and leve
for RCA horn #UZ I325.
Thermiodyne TF 6 Schematic
and a Brunswick #I5 Cabin
ROD GOOGWIN
BOX I854
PONOKA ALBERTA TOC2HO CAN
##############################

FOR SALE:
Philco combination tilt out record player Model IIA25B.
2 Zenith console three band chassis Model 8A02.
A manual record player with assortment of records.
A Messiner Analyst trouble shooting instument.
Assortment of early radio tubes.
EDWARD L. KINZLER Phone
317 EWING RD. 412
CARNEGIE, PA. 15106 279 6898
##########################

WANTED:
DeFOREST SPHERICAL AUDION
JOHN SMITH W.4.A.C.G.
1924 DOLPHIN BLVD.
ST.PETERSBURG FLORIDA 33707
##########################

WILL TRADE:
A Zenith 4R, Kennedy XV, A.K.#9(#4445) for following Grebe C.R.18,DeForest D.10, Amrad,Paragon, Murdock, A.K.Breadboards Etc.
MIKE WHITE
118 COUNTRYVIEW DR.
NAPERVILLE ILL. U.S.A.
312 355 2580 60540
##########################

FOR SALE:
Appr.100 radio tubes.not tested,for 1930 to 1950 radios. Well worth $40 P.P.D.
Old ear phones various makes $10 a pair.

WANTED:
Vintage Telephones,parts, Horn phonograghs,parts,horns
COLEMAN KISS
4723 48 Ave. WETASKIWIN
ALBERTA CAN T9A 0M5
##########################

WANTED:
E.H.SCOTT"PHILHARMONIC"37 Or
or 1938
MAGESTIC "NORMANDIE" 1941
Will consider if not working.
MURRAY HOOVER
1042 WILLIAMS ST.
LONDON ONT.CAN. N5Y2S9
##########################

WANTED:
3 band Westinghouse 1936 37, 8 Or more tubes,no push button battery or electric.
GEO. B.PUBLOW
PICTON ONT.CAN. K0K2T0
##########################

WANTED:
Canadian Marconi 1947 48 Model # 220 or #219 A.C.radio chassis & Speaker.
Eveready A.C.Rcvr. by National Carbon Co.of N.Y,see page 113 Fig. 2479 of 1926 38 Vol.#1 of Most often Needed book.
Vols. 2 3 7 &9 of above book also any other books similar to"Vintage Radio" send info.to
JAMES D. MACDONALD
R.R.#1 WEST BAY RD.GLENDALE
NOVA SCOTIA CA. B0E 3L0
##########################

WANTED:
2 Audio Trans.(Ampl.)for a Marconi Model 2.
2 knobs and shafts for vernier controls,1 volume control & 1 filament control for Westinghouse 55.
1 U.V.199 tube
1 Diamond needle for cylinder type Edison.
Morris Anderson
Lake Alma, Saskatchewan
BOX 72 S O C I M O
##########################

AUCTION PRICES

At a recent auction of music boxes, musical instrumen gramaphones, and radios Graham Neilson noted the selling prices of the radio equipment and has kindly passed them on to us. The auction, which was announced in a previous bulletin was held on 19-21 Oct. 1977 by Ward-Price Ltd. in Toronto for the estate of the late Jo and Charles Bridges. In the following list it should be noted that that the condition of the equipment is not specified, henc the prices should be interpreted accordingly. Graham said that the condition of the equipment definitely varied. There were about 200 radio items listed in the catalogue of which the more recognizable are reported here.

Cat. No.	Description	Price
302	A Crosley Ultra music cone, oct. base with Greek key banding, 11"	$14
304	A Crosley Dynacone, type E, with leaf shaped latticing to the front	$15
305	A Radioal ldspkr. encased in brown metal with gold and black spkr. covering, rect. base	$10
311	An Atwater Kent radio, Model 20 s/n 170965	$32.50
313	A Quadrodyne table radio,6 dials mahog. case, 4 tubes, s/n468	$50
315	A Radiola III, type R-1, with headset, s/n257627	$47.50
317	A Westinghouse 200-B ldspkr. in walnut case	$20
318	A Radiola III, type R-1, with headset, s/n676339	$65
319	A Thompson Neutrodyne table model radio with 3 dials on bakelite face, in mahogany case.	$85
320	A Federal Telephone Mnf. Corp of Buffalo N.Y., Mod 200 s/n8131	$50

Cat. No.	Description	Price
323	A Philco Transitone car radio in black textured metal case with attached headset	$25
331	A Northern Electric R4 table model radio in mahogany case with attach black power supply & headset	$115
346	An Edison diamond disc phonograph model B-80, s/nSM-17495, with 12" turntable and painted metal cone arm and speaker with silvered head, all enc. in rect. oak cab.	$130
352	A large floor model Atwater Kent mahogany cased radio with double doors opening to reveal 3 tuner knobs and 1 lighted tuner dial above a 9" spkr., enc. by lattice worked dec., standing on four turned and shaped supports, with under stretchers	$70
347	A Thermiodyne table model radio in mahog. case with painted black face	$55
348	A Kolster table model radio in Mahog case with brown painted face	$60
350	A Radiola-17 table model radio, in mahog. case inlaid with fruit-wood banding	$27.50
351	A Fada radio fitted to large rect. mahog. case with hammered brass plaque surmounted by 5 tuning knobs 2 lighted tuner dials and 1 volt-meter	$150
356	A Northern Electric R-11 radio reciever, black wooden face, mahog cabinet, 1 peanut tube	$50
362	A Fried-Eisemann broadcast receiver Model NR-5, s/n457AB, with 5 dials	$100

Cat. No.	Description	Price
370	A Radio-Fone radio receiver, in mahog. case 5"X2½"X3" (crystal)	$35
371a	An Edison opera phonograph, s/n 3193, complete with winding handle and sectional wood horn, the whole fitted to golden oak carrying case, overall length 17¼"	$1700
381	A Deforest Crosley radio model 52 3 tube	$65
400	An RCA model 100A ldspkr	$12
404	An RCA model 103 ldspkr, petipoint decoration on spkr opening	$34
408	A Nathanial Baldwin S-shaped comp. horn spkr., black painted base	$25
409	An S-shaped brown metal horn spkr. Atwater Kent	$30
411	A Radiola model UV1325 black comp.	$40
421	An Amplion petal shaped mahogany ldspkr. with painted black metal columns standing on silvered metal base, type AR-19, s/n53737	$75
423	A Stromberg Carlson floor model model 951-N	$30

THE CAT'S WHISKER

BULLETIN OF THE CANADIAN VINTAGE WIRELESS ASSOCIATION

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